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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 86 (d)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

Venezuela:* draft resolution

High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/165 of 21 December 1993, 49/95 of 19 December 1994, 50/122 of 20 December 1995, 51/174 of 16 December 1996, 52/186 of 18 December 1997, 53/181 of 15 December 1998, 54/213 of 22 December 1999, 55/193 of 20 December 2000 and 56/190 of 21 December 2001,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership",[1]

Recalling its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] which was adopted on 22 March 2002,

Reaffirming the importance of continuing the dialogue to be conducted in response to the imperative of solidarity, mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence and partnership in promoting international economic cooperation for development, and that the United Nations system should reinforce its activities in order to facilitate such a dialogue,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/57/388.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

02-66084 (E) 251002

Stressing the importance of staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, to ensure proper follow-up to the implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development, and to continue to build bridges between development, finance and trade organizations and initiatives, within the framework of the holistic agenda of the Conference,

Recognizing the link between financing for development and attaining internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,[1] in respect of measuring development progress and helping to guide development priorities, as well as achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

1. *Stresses* that the high-level dialogue as the intergovernmental focal point for the general follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and related issues should contribute to promoting coherence among policies of development, finance, monetary and trading organizations within the framework of the holistic agenda of the Conference in respect of eradicating poverty, and achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development and an equitable global economic system;

2. *Decides* to hold biennially the high-level dialogue at ministerial level;

3. *Agrees* to hold the high-level dialogue in October 2003, immediately after the annual fall meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, so as to facilitate high-level ministerial participation and the participation of heads of international financial and trade institutions and other relevant organizations;

4. *Decides* that the duration of the high-level dialogue will be three days and will consist of plenary meetings devoted to the intergovernmental process and informal interactive round tables with the participation of the relevant stakeholders on themes to be determined through consultation;

5. *Also decides* that the high-level dialogue will include a policy dialogue, which should focus on the implementation of the results of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the theme of coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development, and that the preparatory consultations for the high-level dialogue should start in January 2003;

6. *Further decides* that the high-level dialogue will adopt a ministerial declaration/communique as its outcome document, to be prepared through preparatory consultations;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, prior to the high-level dialogue, an issues paper containing an annotated agenda and programme of work to assist in organizing the dialogue;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make available at the high-level dialogue relevant reports related to financing for development, including the documents of the Economic and Social Council covering its annual special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization

[1] See resolution 55/2.

and relevant work at its substantive session, the annual report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up efforts to the commitments of the International Conference on Financing for Development;

9. *Invites* the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization as well as relevant organizations in the United Nations system to participate in the high-level dialogue including in the preparatory phase and invites their executive heads to participate actively in the dialogue;

10. *Calls upon* the regional commissions to contribute inputs to the dialogue, taking into account activities and initiatives undertaken in their respective regions towards the implementation of the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development and its related issues;

11. *Encourages* greater participation of non-governmental organizations and the business sector at the high-level dialogue and, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the General Assembly and the accreditation procedures and modalities of participation utilized at the International Conference on Financing for Development and its preparatory process, decides that:

(a) Accreditation to the informal interactive round tables should be open to:

(i) All non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(ii) All non-governmental organizations and business sector entities that were accredited to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

(b) Accreditation of interested non-governmental organizations and business sector entities that are not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or were not accredited to the International Conference on Financing for Development should apply to the Secretariat, which would then submit their application to the General Assembly for its decision following the accreditation procedures established during the International Conference on Financing for Development;[4]

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item entitled "High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[4] See resolutions 54/279 and 55/245 B.

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (b)
Environment and sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Venezuela:* draft resolution

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999, 55/197 of 20 December 2000 and 56/194 of 21 December 2001 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999 and 1999/63 of 30 July 1999, and taking note of Council resolution 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

Reaffirming the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and rehabilitate the damage caused by natural disasters that result from the El Niño phenomenon,

Welcoming the efforts made by the Government of Ecuador in cooperation with the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the announcement made regarding the January 2003 opening of the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño Phenomenon in Guayaquil, Ecuador,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/57/189.

02-66276 (E) 281002

2. *Encourages* the Government of Ecuador, the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to continue their joint efforts aimed at the completion of the process to establish the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño Phenomenon;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and encourages the international community, to adopt as appropriate, the necessary measures to support the establishment of the above-mentioned research centre at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and invites the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to studying the El Niño phenomenon;

4. *Encourages* the Centre, once established, to strengthen its links with other relevant regional and global climate-study organizations, as well as with Internet information services, in order to ensure an effective and efficient use of the available resources;

5. *Requests* the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to ensure appropriate consideration of measures needed to address more effectively extreme meteorological and hydrologic events, like the El Niño phenomenon, in the process of the ten-year review of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action;[2]

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the full implementation of its resolutions 52/200, 53/185, 54/220, 55/197 and 56/194 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46, 1999/63 and 2000/33;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

[2] A/CONF.172/9, resolution I, annex I.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (d)
Environment and sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/196 of 21 December 2001 and other resolutions relating to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[1]

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Italy for the organization of the first session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention in Rome at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, from 11 to 22 November 2002,

Welcoming the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, inter alia, the subsections on desertification of the Plan of Implementation of the Summit, in particular paragraph 39 (f),

Welcoming also the outcomes of the second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility held in Beijing from 16 to 18 October 2002, particularly the adoption of land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation, as a new focal area of the Facility,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

02-66342 (E) 281002

Recognizing the strong commitment of the international community demonstrated at the World Summit for Sustainable Development and the second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility to making the Facility a financial mechanism of the Convention and, in this regard, the need for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention as the supreme body of the Convention to take the necessary decision to that effect at its next ordinary session in 2003, so as to promote the effective implementation of the Convention,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the generous offer of the Government of Cuba to host the sixth ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Havana, in September 2003,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility that the Facility shall be available to serve as a financial mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[1] if the Conference of the Parties to the Convention should so decide, and requests the Council of the Facility to consider any such decision of the Conference of the Parties with a view to making the necessary arrangements;

3. *Calls upon* the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its sixth session to be held in Havana in September 2003, responding to the call of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the decision of the second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility, to request the Facility to become a financial mechanism of the Convention and requests the Council of the Facility at its forthcoming meeting in November 2003 to make the necessary arrangements in this regard;

4. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Council and Assembly of the Global Environment Facility to continue to collaborate closely and effectively to facilitate the financing of the full implementation of the Convention by the Facility so as to fully achieve the objectives of the Convention in the area of land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation;

5. *Invites* the Council of the Global Environment Facility at its May 2003 meeting to adopt the Operational Programme for the Prevention and Control of Desertification through Sustainable Land Management;

6. *Emphasizes* that, in the light of the ongoing assessment of the implementation of the Convention, the affected developing-country parties need the full support of the Global Environment Facility and other partners for enabling activities in order to assist them in meeting their obligations under the Convention;

7. *Welcomes* the successful third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and calls upon countries in a position to do so to make additional contributions in order to enable the Facility to continue to be responsive to the needs and concerns of recipient countries;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the increased number of developing-country parties that have adopted their national, subregional and regional action programmes and urges affected developing-country parties that have not yet done so to accelerate

[2] A/57/177.

the process of elaboration and adoption of their action programmes with a view to finalizing them as soon as possible;

9. *Calls upon* the international community to contribute to the implementation of those programmes through the bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes that are available to implement the Convention, including contributions from non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and to support the efforts of the developing countries to implement the Convention;

10. *Invites* all parties to pay promptly and in full the contributions required for the core budget of the Convention for the biennium 2002-2003, and urges all parties that have not yet paid their contributions for the year 1999 and/or the biennium 2000-2001 to do so as soon as possible in order to ensure continuity in the cash flow required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties, the secretariat and the Global Mechanism;

11. *Calls upon* Governments, multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, regional economic integration organizations and all other interested organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to contribute generously to the General Fund, the Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the financial rules of the Conference of the Parties[3] and welcomes the financial support already provided by some countries;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provision for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, including the seventh ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of its subsidiary bodies, in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa".

[3] ICCD/COP (1)/11/Add.1 and Corr.1, decision 2/COP.1, annex, paras. 7-11.

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (e)
Environment and sustainable development:
Convention on Biological Diversity

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/201 of 20 December 2000 and 56/197 of 21 December 2001 on the Convention on Biological Diversity,[1]

Reaffirming the sovereign rights of States over their own biological resources,

Reaffirming also the commitment to the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources,

Underlining the importance of traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, the development and legal protection of that knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of its commercial use,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[2] and the Plan of Implementation[3] adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in South Africa from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the generous offer of the Government of Malaysia to host the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol, which will be held in Kuala Lumpur in 2004,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[2] A/CONF.199/20, chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

02-66348 (E) 281002

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;[4]

2. *Notes* the outcome of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, hosted by the Government of the Netherlands from 7 to 19 April 2002;

3. *Notes also* the outcome of the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, held at The Hague from 22 to 26 April 2002;

4. *Welcomes* the fact that 185 countries and 1 regional economic integration organization have become parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity[5] and urges States that have not joined the Convention to become parties to it;

5. *Calls* upon parties to the Convention to become parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as soon as possible;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of the decision of the fourth World Trade Organization Ministerial Meeting to examine, through the World Trade Organization Council on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, the relationship between the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights[6] and the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the protection of traditional knowledge;

7. *Underlines* the decision taken at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to pursue a more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity, which will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries, as expressed in paragraph 44 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3] and in this regard calls upon the international community to provide the necessary support to developing countries;

8. *Underlines also* the decision taken at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to negotiate an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, as expressed in paragraph 44 (o) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and in this regard urges the Conference of the Parties to take the necessary steps for its prompt implementation;

9. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and officers of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[6] the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa[7] and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

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[4] See A/57/220.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1869, No. 31874.

[6] Ibid., vol. 1171, No. 30822.

[7] Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

10. *Calls upon* the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to strengthen its efforts to help developing countries build the required national capacities to prepare for the entry into force of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety including in the areas of risk management and risk assessment;

11. *Welcomes* the launching of the pilot phase of the Biosafety Clearing House and calls for strengthened international support for developing countries to build their national capacities to interact with it and to benefit from its expeditious strengthening so that it becomes fully functional at the time of the entry into force of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, including in the areas of risk management and risk assessment;

12. *Emphasizes* the need for a substantial increase in international financial support for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocol;

13. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue to report to the General Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (f)
Environment and sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados[2] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

Recalling the Declaration[4] and review document[4] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,

Taking into account all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, including resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999 and 55/203 of 20 December 2000,

Welcoming the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation[6] adopted by the World Summit for Sustainable

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] See resolution S-22/2, annex.

[5] A/CONF.199/20, chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

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Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September, in particular chapters IV and VII of the Plan of Implementation,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[7] and emphasizing the fundamental character of the Convention,

Conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and that they need to be considered as a whole,

Recalling the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region,[8] signed at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 March 1983, which contains the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,

Welcoming the adoption, on 16 October 1999 in Aruba, of the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities[9] to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region,

Welcoming also the entry into force, on 18 June 2000, of the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife[9] to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region,

Recalling the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

Considering that the Caribbean Sea area includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States that are ecologically fragile, structurally weak and economically vulnerable and are also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

Recognizing that the Caribbean Sea has a unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystem,

Emphasizing that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change and variability, associated phenomena, such as the rise in sea level, the El Niño phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

Underlining the importance of the ongoing work of the group established by the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction,

Bearing in mind the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

Recognizing the Caribbean Environment Outlook process currently being undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme, and welcoming the

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[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10.

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

[9] See www.cep.unep.org/law.

support being provided by the Caribbean Environment Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme towards its implementation,

Acknowledging that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport, as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of the resources,

Noting the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

Taking note of resolutions GC(44)/RES/17 of 22 September 2000 and GC (46)RES/9 of 20 September 2002 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on safety of transport of radioactive materials,[10]

Mindful of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

Mindful also of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the Caribbean Sea area and, in so doing, to promote an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

Noting the efforts of the Caribbean countries, within the framework of the Association of Caribbean States, to develop further support for their concept of the Caribbean Sea as an area of special importance, in the context of sustainable development and in conformity with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Welcoming the decision by the Association of Caribbean States to establish a working group of experts to further advance the implementation of the resolution, including through the preparation of a technical report,

Cognizant of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and its importance to the heritage, the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area, and the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of adopting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development;

2. *Encourages* the further promotion of an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development, in accordance with the recommendations contained in resolution 54/225, as well as the provisions

[10] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Forty-fourth Regular Session, 18-22 September 2002* (GC(44)/RES/DEC(2000)), and *Forty-sixth Regular Session, 16-20 September 2002* (GC(46)/RES/DEC(2002)).

of Agenda 21,[11] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[5] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[6] and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and in conformity with relevant international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;[7]

3. *Encourages also* the continued efforts of the Caribbean countries to develop further an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development and, in this regard, to continue to develop regional cooperation in the management of their ocean affairs in the context of sustainable development, to address such issues as land-based pollution, pollution from ships and the diversity and dynamic interaction of, and competition among, socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to support the efforts of the working group of the Association of Caribbean States to further implement resolution 55/203 and invites the Association of Caribbean States to submit a report on its progress to the Secretary General for consideration during the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly in 2004;

5. *Calls also upon* the United Nations system and the international community to assist Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, from illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities;

6. *Calls further upon* all relevant States to take the necessary steps to bring into force, and to support the implementation of, the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities,[9] in order to protect the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from land-based pollution and degradation;

7. *Calls upon* all States to become contracting parties to relevant international agreements to promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution and degradation from ships;

8. *Invites* intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to continue efforts to assist Caribbean countries to become parties to the relevant conventions and protocols and to implement them effectively;

9. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to support actively the above-mentioned approach;

10. *Calls also upon* Member States to improve as a matter of priority their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage,

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[11] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or of an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session, under the sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" of the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the views expressed by relevant regional organizations.

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Agenda item 87 (f)
Environment and sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Recalling also its resolutions 51/183 of 16 December 1996, 52/202 of 18 December 1997 and 53/189 of 15 December 1998, the review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,[1] and its resolutions 54/224 of 22 December 1999, 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 55/202 of 20 December 2000 and 56/198 of 21 December 2001, and recalling further the Declaration of Barbados[2] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[3] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[5] adopted by the Summit, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, the particular emphasis given to small island developing States in the Declaration and the Plan of Implementation, and the call for

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution S-22/2, annex.

[2] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] A/CONF.199/20, chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

02-66434 (E) 291002

the General Assembly to convene an international meeting for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004,

Recalling the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its tenth session,[6]

Welcoming the establishment of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States,

Recognizing that, within the context of the challenges of development, small island developing States experience specific problems arising from small size, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, fragile ecosystems, constraints on transport and communication, isolation from markets, vulnerability to exogenous economic and financial shocks, limited internal markets, lack of natural resources, limited freshwater supply, heavy dependence on imports and limited commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources and migration,

Recognizing also the significant efforts of small island developing States to achieve sustainable development and the need to continue to enhance their capacities to participate effectively in the multilateral financial and trading system,

Reiterating the importance of the vulnerability index as a means of defining and addressing the vulnerability of small island developing States, as well as identifying the challenges to their sustainable development,

Recognizing the relevance of such work to the mandate of the Committee for Development Policy on criteria for the identification, including designation and graduation, of least developed countries,

Noting the efforts to implement the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States at the national, regional and international levels and the need for regional and global institutions to continue to supplement the efforts being made at the national level, inter alia, through adequate financial and technical support,

Emphasizing the continuing need for the financing of projects that were presented within the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action, inter alia, at the meeting of representatives of donor countries and small island developing States, held in New York from 24 to 26 February 1999,[7] as well as the partnership initiatives presented by small island developing States and their organizations during the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Noting in this regard the preparatory activities undertaken at the national and regional levels for the World Summit on Sustainable Development and expressing its appreciation to the Government of Singapore for hosting the Alliance of Small Island States interregional preparatory meeting for the Summit from 7 to 11 January 2002,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[8]

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[6] TD/390.

[7] See A/S-22/4.

[8] A/57/131.

2. *Reiterates* the urgent need for full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[3] and of the Declaration and review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session[4] to assist small island developing States in their efforts to achieve sustainable development;

3. *Welcomes* efforts made at the national, subregional and regional levels to implement the Programme of Action;

4. *Requests* the relevant organs and agencies of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and organizations, within their respective mandates, to undertake concrete measures for the further implementation of the Programme of Action in their programmes;

5. *Decides* to convene an international meeting in 2004 including a summit segment to comprehensively review the implementation of the Programme of Action, as called for in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[5] and welcomes the offer by the Government of Mauritius to host this international meeting;

6. *Also decides* that the comprehensive review, as referred to in paragraph 5 above, shall focus on the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States through the development of an action-oriented plan of implementation;

7. *Further decides* to convene regional preparatory meetings of small island developing States, in the African, Caribbean and Pacific regions as well as an interregional preparatory meeting for all small island developing States, to undertake the review of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional and regional levels and to identify and develop small island developing States-specific inputs into the review, as referred to in paragraph 5 above;

8. *Welcomes* the initial efforts of the small island developing States to develop national and regional modalities that are necessary for the regional preparatory meetings, and calls upon the United Nations system in general and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in particular, as well as the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the multilateral financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, to put in place modalities at the international level to facilitate the meetings referred to in paragraphs 5 and 7 above in a timely manner;

9. *Decides* that the Commission on Sustainable Development shall act as the preparatory committee for the international meeting referred to in paragraph 5 above, and shall undertake the comprehensive review of the Programme of Action and consider and finalize the plan for its implementation;

10. *Invites* all Member States of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and relevant regional and international agencies and organizations as well as the major groups identified in Agenda 21,[9] in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Commission on Sustainable Development as well as its

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[9] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, Annex II.

established practices, to participate fully in the activities identified for the further implementation of and effective follow-up to the Programme of Action and in the preparations for the comprehensive review;

11. *Invites* all international meetings of relevance to small island developing States, including regional and interregional meetings of the small island developing States, to provide relevant input into the comprehensive review and its preparatory process;

12. *Calls* for the immediate strengthening of the Small Island Developing States Unit to assist with the preparation of the comprehensive review of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

13. *Also calls* for the participation of associate members of regional commissions in the comprehensive review referred to above and in the preparatory process thereof, in the same capacity as observer that held for their participation in the 1994 Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and in the 1999 special session of the General Assembly to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

14. *Urges* all relevant organizations to finalize by 2004 the work on the vulnerability index, taking into account the particular circumstances and needs of small island developing States;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States";

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.21

General Assembly

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29 October 2002

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (b)
Environment and sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Venezuela:* draft resolution

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999 and 56/195 of 21 December 2001 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/63 of 30 July 1999, and taking note of Council resolution 2001/35 of 26 July 2001,

Emphasizing the multisectoral, interdisciplinary and cross-cutting nature of natural disaster reduction, and stressing that continued interaction, cooperation and partnerships among the institutions concerned are considered essential to achieving jointly agreed objectives and priorities,

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing number and scale of natural disasters, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in developing countries,

Recognizing that disaster reduction is an important element that contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,

Recalling that the annual observance of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction is on the second Wednesday of October,

Reiterating that, although natural disasters damage the social and economic infrastructure of all countries, the long-term consequences of natural disasters are especially severe for developing countries and hamper the achievement of their sustainable development,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

02-66557 (E) 291002

Stressing the need for Governments to continue to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in the field of natural disasters within the framework of action for the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, in line with their respective skills and capacities, from prevention to early warning, response, mitigation, rehabilitation and reconstruction, inter alia, through capacity-building at all levels,

Stressing also the need for Governments to continue to cooperate and coordinate their efforts with the United Nations system, other international organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other partners, as appropriate, in order to ensure effective synergies in the field of natural disasters,

Recognizing the urgent need to develop further and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, and emphasizing the need for developing countries to have access to technology so as to tackle natural disasters effectively,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2] adopted by the Summit, which was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, in particular relevant references in paragraph 13 of the Declaration as well as paragraph 37 of the Plan of Implementation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;[3]

2. *Requests* the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to provide specific proposals, including a timetable and measurable targets, for the implementation of the actions agreed to by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in its Plan of Implementation on this matter, to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;

3. *Decides* to take a decision concerning the date of the final event marking the conclusion of the review of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[4] at its fifty-eighth session;

4. *Requests* the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to coordinate, and report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the progress of the ten-year review process of the Yokohama Strategy;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate adequate financial and administrative resources for the effective functioning of the inter-agency secretariat;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to provide the necessary financial resources to the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and to provide the adequate scientific, technical, human and other

[1] A/CONF.199/20, chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[3] A/57/190.

[4] A/CONF.172/9, resolution 1, annex I.

resources to ensure adequate support for the activities of the inter-agency secretariat and the Inter-Agency Task Force and its working groups;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 87 (b)
Environment and sustainable development:
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Natural disasters and vulnerability

The General Assembly,

Noting that the global environment continues to suffer and that, more specifically, the loss of biodiversity continues, fish stocks continue to be depleted, desertification claims more and more fertile land, adverse effects of climate change are already evident, natural disasters are more frequent and more devastating, as developing countries become more vulnerable, and air, water and marine pollution continues to rob millions of a decent life,

Taking into account the various ways and forms in which all countries, in particular the more vulnerable developing countries, are being exposed to extreme weather events of global reach, such as the El Niño phenomenon,

Bearing in mind that the devastating economic, social and environmental consequences of natural disasters fall disproportionately on poor countries and that the future impacts of extreme weather events will maintain this negative trend,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[2] adopted by the Summit, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the relevant provisions of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2] in particular paragraph 37, which calls for the implementation of an integrated, inclusive, multi-hazard approach to

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.199/20, chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

02-66533 (E) 291002

addressing vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, as an essential element of a safer world in the twenty-first century;

2. *Urges* the international community to continue to address ways and means to reduce the adverse effects of extreme weather events and associated natural disasters through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and encourages its Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction, particularly its working group on climate and natural disasters, to continue its work in this regard;

3. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[3] and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention[4] to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in those developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural systems of developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution within its report under the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction".

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[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[4] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.23

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 89
Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Establishment of the World Solidarity Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/210 of 20 December 2000 and 56/207 of 21 December 2001,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] adopted by heads of State and Government, in particular section III, entitled "Development and poverty eradication",

Stressing the objectives of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[2] and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[3] the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[4] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,[5]

Recalling the Monterrey Consensus, adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development, held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Resolution S-24/2, annex, sect. I.

[5] See A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

02-67156 (E) 311002

2002,[6] and the Political Declaration[7] as well as the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[8] adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held at Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication",[9]

1. *Welcomes* the decision of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to establish the World Solidarity Fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries, as set out in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;[8]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the immediate operationalization of the World Solidarity Fund, including through raising public awareness, on the basis of the present resolution and, as appropriate, the recommendations contained in his report on the mechanisms, modalities, terms of reference, mandates and governance of the Fund;[9]

3. *Decides* that the World Solidarity Fund will support requests received from Governments of developing countries for financing poverty alleviation projects, including community-based projects;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2003 a progress report on the measures taken for the operationalization of the World Solidarity Fund;

5. *Urges* Member States, international organizations, the private sector, relevant institutions, foundations and individuals to contribute to the World Solidarity Fund, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of the contributions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] A/CONF.199/20, chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[8] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[9] A/57/137.

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Agenda item 89
Implementation of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Implementation of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992, by which it established the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, as well as its resolution 48/183 of 21 December 1993, by which it proclaimed 1996 International Year for the Eradication of Poverty,

Recalling also its resolution 50/107 of 20 December 1995 on the observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the proclamation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), as well as the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the International Conference on Financing for Development[1] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2]

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] adopted by heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit, and their commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recalling its resolution 56/207 of 21 December 2001, entitled "Implementation of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication",

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-20 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7).

[2] See A/CONF.199/20.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

02-67168 (E) 311002

Underlining the priority and urgency given by the heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty, as expressed in the Monterrey Consensus and in the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Expressing its deep concern that the number of people living in extreme poverty in many countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority and the most affected group, in particular the least developed countries and in sub-Saharan Africa,

Recognizing that, while, the rate of poverty in some countries has been reduced, some developing countries are still being marginalized and others are at risk of being marginalized and effectively excluded from the benefits of globalization, resulting in increased income disparity among and within countries, thereby constraining efforts to eradicate poverty,

Recognizing also that for poverty eradication strategies to be effective it is imperative for developing countries to be integrated into the world economy and equitably share the benefits of globalization,

Reaffirming that, within the context of overall action for the eradication of poverty, special attention should be given to the multidimensional nature of poverty and the national and international conditions and policies that are conducive to its eradication, fostering, inter alia, the social and economic integration of people living in poverty, thus empowering them to participate in decision-making with regard to the policies that affect them, the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right to development, bearing in mind the relationship between all human rights and development, and an efficient, transparent and accountable public service and administration,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),[4]

1. *Stresses* that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly for developing countries;

2. *Stresses also* that the deep fault line that divides human society between the rich and the poor and the ever-increasing gap between the developed and developing worlds pose a major threat to global prosperity, security and stability;

3. *Stresses further* that the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty should contribute to achieving the targets of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, through decisive national action and strengthened international cooperation;

4. *Recognizes* the major role trade can play as an engine of growth and development and in eradicating poverty, and in this context stresses the need for expeditious and complete integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the international trading system, in full cognizance of the opportunities and challenges of globalization and liberalization and taking into account the circumstances of individual countries, in particular the trade interests and development needs of developing countries;

[4] A/57/211.

5. *Welcomes* the decision contained in the Doha Ministerial Declaration[5] to place the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the Work Programme of the Declaration, including through enhanced market access in products of interest to developing countries;

6. *Recognizes* that a substantial increase in official development assistance and other resources will be required if developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,[3] and in this regard calls up on those countries that made announcements of increased official development assistance at the International Conference on Financing for Development[1] to make available these commitments as soon as possible;

7. *Expresses* its appreciation to the developed countries that have agreed to and have reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance, and calls upon the developed countries that have not yet done so to strengthen their efforts to achieve the agreed target as soon as possible and, where agreed, within that target, to earmark 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product for the least developed countries;

8. *Stresses* that external debt and debt-servicing have a heavy impact on developing countries, in particular the poorest, most heavily indebted countries, hinder their efforts to eradicate poverty, pre-empt large proportions of Governments' expenditures and reduce scarce resources available for public social services and economic development, hence emphasizes that external debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that can then be directed towards activities consistent with attaining sustainable growth and development;

9. *Calls* for the full, speedy and effective implementation of the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which should be fully financed through additional resources, encourages participation in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative of all creditors that have not yet done so and, in this regard, stresses the need for the donor community to provide the additional resources necessary to fulfil the future financial requirements of the Initiative, hence welcomes the agreement that financing for heavily indebted poor countries should be reviewed analytically and separately from International Development Association replenishment requirements but immediately after meetings for the thirty-eighth replenishment of the Association, and calls upon all donors to participate fully in this process;

10. *Calls upon* the developed countries, by means of intensified and effective cooperation with the developing countries, to promote capacity-building and facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries, by identifying and implementing practical steps to ensure the achievement of progress in this regard and to assist developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in an era influenced in large measure by technology;

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[1] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

11. *Recognizes* the importance of disseminating best practices for the reduction of poverty in its various dimensions, taking into account the need to adapt these best practices to suit the social, economic, cultural and historical conditions of each country;

12. *Reaffirms* that the eradication of poverty should be addressed in an integrated way, as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, taking into account the sectoral strategies in such areas as education, development of human resources, health, human settlements, rural development, productive employment, population, environment, freshwater, food security and migration, and the specific needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, in such a way to increase opportunities and choices for people living in poverty and to enable them to build and to strengthen their assets so as to achieve social and economic development, security and stability;

13. *Expresses* its concern that, despite a decrease in the number of undernourished people in some developing countries during the 1990s, nearly two thirds of these countries recorded either no change or an increase in the number of undernourished people, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and that at current rates of progress, the goal to halve the proportion of undernourished people by 2015 is likely to be achieved in some regions but not in others, such as in sub-Saharan Africa;

14. *Emphasizes* the link between poverty eradication and improving access to safe drinking water, and stresses in this regard the objective to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation, as reaffirmed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

15. *Recognizes* that the lack of adequate housing remains a pressing challenge in the fight to eradicate extreme poverty, particularly in the urban areas in developing countries, and in this regard expresses its concern at the rapid growth of slum-dwellers in the urban areas of developing countries, particularly in Africa, and stresses that unless drastic measures and actions are taken at the national and international levels, the number of slum-dwellers, who constitute one third of the world's urban population, will continue to increase;

16. *Emphasizes* the critical role of both formal and non-formal education, particularly basic education and training, in particular for girls, in the empowerment of those living in poverty, and in this context reaffirms the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[6] and recognizes the importance of the UNESCO strategy for poverty eradication, especially extreme poverty, in supporting the Education For All programmes as a tool to achieve the Dakar goals as well as the Millennium Development goals;

17. *Recognizes* the devastating effect of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic on human development, economic growth and poverty reduction efforts in many countries, in particular sub-Saharan African countries, and urges Governments and the international community to give urgent priority to the HIV/AIDS crisis, in particular addressing the special needs of developing countries through strengthened

[6] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000*, Paris, 2000).

cooperation and assistance as well as through the implementation of commitments undertaken, as agreed in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session in June 2001;[7]

18. *Emphasizes* the role of microcredit as an important anti-poverty tool that promotes production and self-employment and empowers people living in poverty, especially women, and therefore encourages Governments to adopt policies that support microcredit schemes and the development of microfinance institutions and their capacities;

19. *Reaffirms* that all Governments and the United Nations system should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty, at both the national and the international levels, and encourages the use of gender analysis as a tool for the integration of a gender dimension into planning the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes for the eradication of poverty;

20. *Stresses*, as recognized in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the importance of meeting the special needs of Africa, where poverty remains a major challenge and where most countries have not benefited fully from the opportunities of globalization, further exacerbating the continent's marginalization;

21. *Welcomes* the New Partnership for Africa's development as a programme of the African Union whose primary objective is to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development, and urges the United Nations system and the international community, in particular donor countries, to assist with the implementation of the New Partnership;

22. *Stresses* that the goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015 will not be achieved without serious efforts to address the development needs of the least developed countries and to support their efforts in improving the lives of their people, and in this regard calls upon the national Governments of the least developed countries and their development partners to implement fully the commitments contained in the Brussels Declaration[8] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[9] adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001;

23. *Reaffirms* the role of United Nations funds and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, in assisting the national efforts of developing countries, inter alia, in the eradication of poverty, and the need for their funding in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

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[7] See resolution S-26/2, annex.

[8] A/CONF.191/12.

[9] A/CONF.191/11.